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**Love**

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(54) **METHOD AND APPARATUS FOR TREATING A WELL**

(75) Inventor: **Douglas N. Love**, Granbury, TX (US)

(73) Assignee: **Texian Resources**, Granbury, TX (US)

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**E21B 43/10** (2006.01)

(52) **U.S. Cl.**

CPC ..... **E21B 43/26** (2013.01); **E21B 43/103** (2013.01)

(58) **Field of Classification Search**

CPC ..... E21B 43/26; E21B 43/103; E21B 43/108  
See application file for complete search history.

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*Primary Examiner* — Robert E Fuller

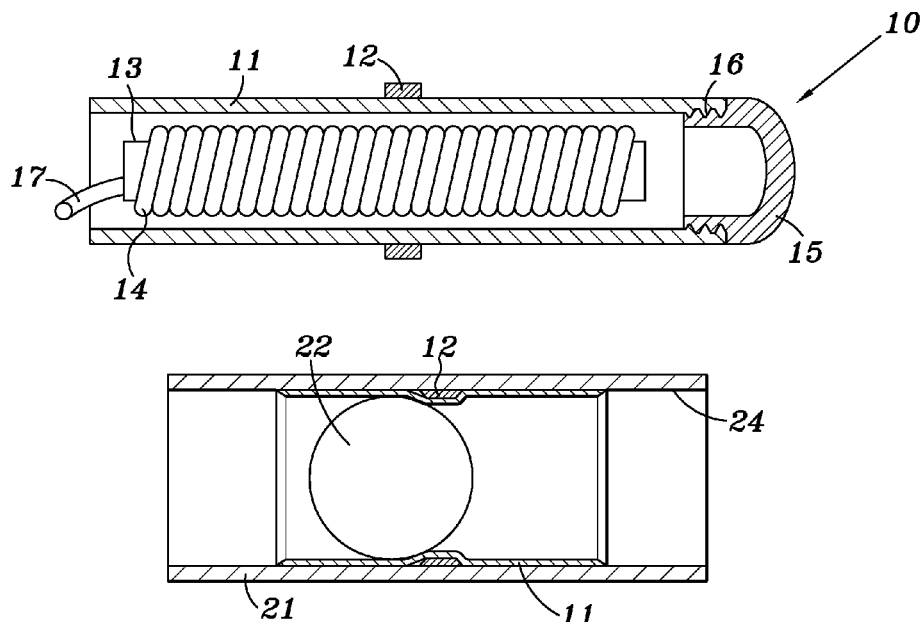
*Assistant Examiner* — David Carroll

(74) *Attorney, Agent, or Firm* — Tumey L.L.P.

(57) **ABSTRACT**

A method for treating a well includes positioning a seat within the well that is capable of catching an obstruction which will prevent flow of fluid downstream of the seat. The seat is formed by expanding a sleeve with a ring positioned around its periphery or as a subsequent step in the process. As the sleeve is expanded over the ring, the seat is formed. Once the seat is formed, an obstruction in the form of a ball or dart is dropped down to the seat. The sleeve may also act as a stop for a secondary valve seat which catches the obstruction. The casing uphole of the seat is perforated so that fluid under pressure will enter the formation surrounding the perforations. The process is particularly useful for fracing a formation in a horizontal well where numerous stages are required to complete the stimulation of the well. There is also potential application in vertical wells.

**8 Claims, 2 Drawing Sheets**



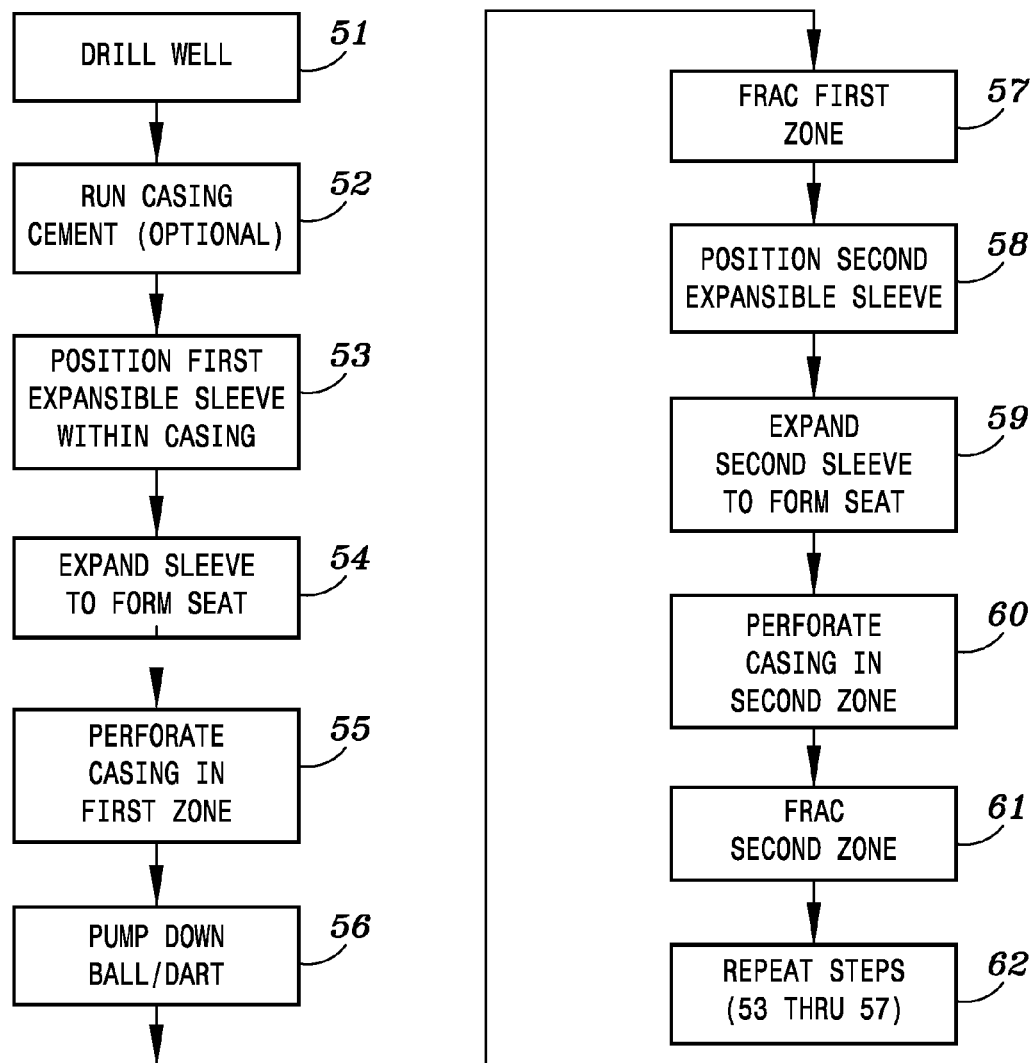


FIG. 1

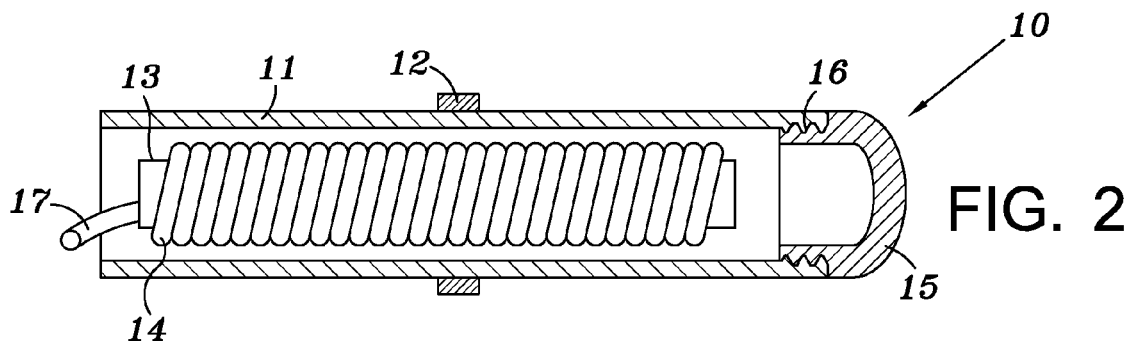


FIG. 2

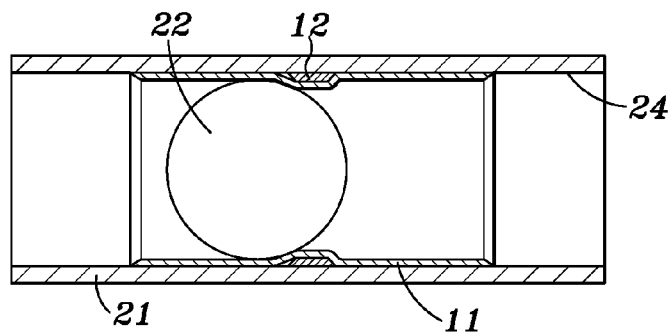


FIG. 3

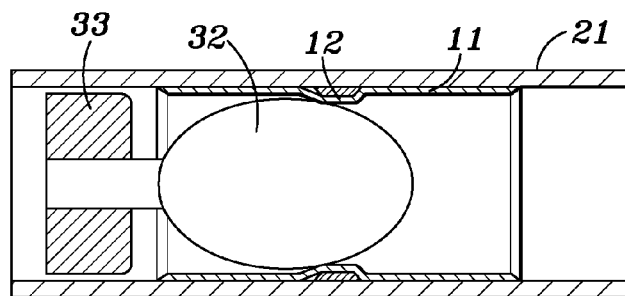


FIG. 4

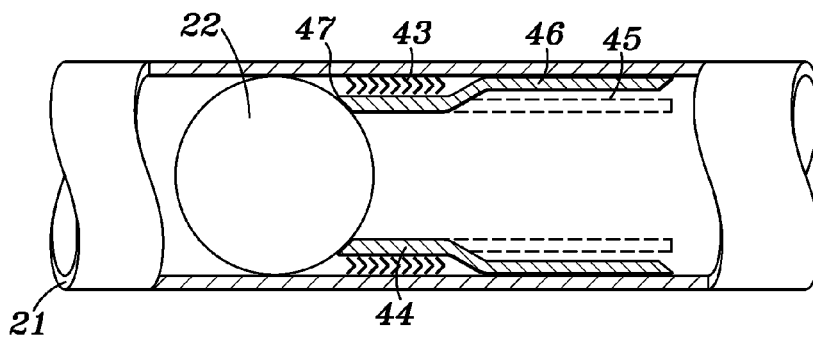


FIG. 5

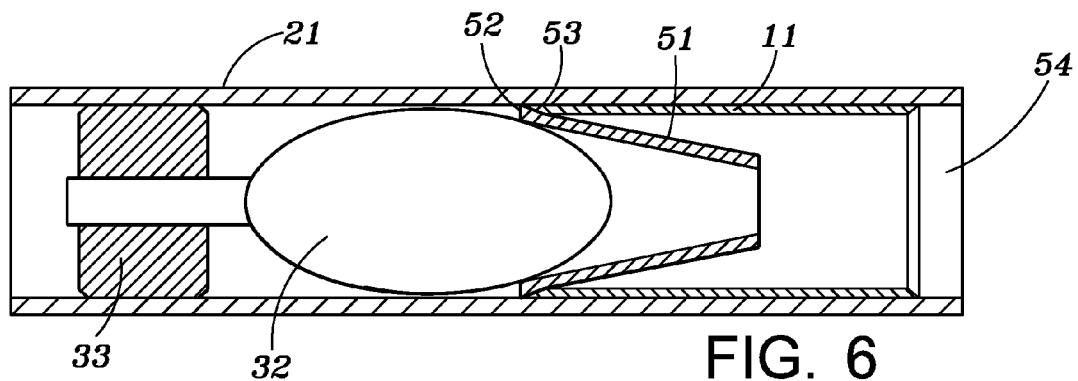


FIG. 6

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## METHOD AND APPARATUS FOR TREATING A WELL

### BACKGROUND OF INVENTION

#### 1. Field of the Invention

The invention disclosed and claimed in this application relates to the treatment of oil and/or gas wells. One example of such treatment is commonly referred to as fracturing the formation around an oil or gas well. Fluid with certain chemical additives and a proppant are injected into the formation surrounding either a vertical or horizontal well to form cracks or passageways in the formation to stimulate the production of the well.

#### 2. Description of Related Art

Currently there are several techniques utilized to stimulate producing of a well by fracturing. Typically a packer or plug is utilized to isolate a particular portion of the well and the fracturing fluid is injected into the isolated portion under high pressure. Once a given portion of the well is treated in this manner, a second zone uphole of the first zone is isolated by a second packer or plug that cuts off flow to the downhole portion of the well that has been treated.

U.S. Pat. No. 7,322,417 discloses a plurality of vertically spaced production layers 1 and a plurality of valves 14. A ball is captured on a valve seat 94 which will cause an increase in pressure to open valve 14. This allows fracturing fluids to enter the annular region that surrounds the valve. The balls may be formed of a dissolvable or frangible material, which allows the ball to be dissolved or eroded to open up communication upstream through the casing.

U.S. Pat. No. 7,134,505 discloses a similar system in which a plurality of spaced apart packers 20 a-n and a plurality of valve bodies 26 c-n that capture balls of varying diameters to selectively open ports 16 c-e to allow fracturing fluids to flow into the isolated zones.

Stage frac methods include the use of pump down bridge plugs, perforating guns, and sliding sleeves. The current pump down method requires a drill out phase after frac with coiled tubing or jointed pipe. This is an expensive and time consuming process which involves additional risk of the coil tubing getting stuck in the wellbore. This time and operational risk is a significant impact item on the overall economics of oil and gas projects.

Sliding sleeves require that their exact position needs to be known as the casing is run into the well. The number of frac initiation points is limited and the cost is significant for each sleeve. Sleeves may malfunction either during opening or closing. Higher risk comes from incomplete frac distribution and limited reservoir drainage.

### BRIEF SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

The present invention overcomes the difficulties with the prior art as described above by using proven concepts and a simplified approach. An expansible valve seat or stop member that can be run on wireline (pump-down, tractor, tubing or coiled tubing) is positioned at predetermined locations along the casing and is expanded for example by a shaped charge or with a mandrel extrusion process. A disintegrating or dissolvable ball can be dropped in the valve seat to isolate a portion of the well to allow for fracturing of the isolated portions of the well. The seat may be made of the same material as the ball so that the drill out step is completely eliminated.

The ball and valve seat become the frac plug that would normally be pumped down in a conventional horizontal pump-down process.

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The casing can be perforated as in the pump down method and fracturing can be initiated once the ball seals on the valve seat. A dart may be used in lieu of a ball. Balls, darts, seats or sleeves may be soluble, dissolvable or frangible.

### BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE SEVERAL VIEWS OF THE DRAWING(S)

FIG. 1 is a flow diagram of the process according to an embodiment of the invention.

FIG. 2 is a cross sectional view of expansible sleeve seat according to an embodiment of the invention.

FIG. 3 is a cross sectional view of the sleeve seat deployed within the casing w/ball.

FIG. 4 is a cross sectional view of a second expansible sleeve seat w/dart.

FIG. 5 is a cross sectional view of a third expansible sleeve seat w/ball.

FIG. 6 is a cross sectional view of a fourth embodiment with an expansible sleeve and separate seat w/dart.

### DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION

As described below, the invention of this application is directed to a novel process of fracturing a plurality of zones in the formation surrounding a horizontal or vertical well without the use of multiple bridge plugs or frac plugs that require drill out after the fracturing process is complete prior to the production stage.

This is accomplished in the following manner. After the well has been drilled (51) and the casing has been fully positioned (52), an expansible sleeve such as shown in FIG. 2 is placed at the desired location within the casing (53). As shown in FIG. 2, the expansible sleeve 10 consists of a relatively thin walled cylindrical tube 11 formed of a high tensile strength material similar to that of the well casing 21. A ring of expansible material 12 may surround a portion of tube 11. A cap 15 is positioned over the downhole end 16 of the tube so that the expansible sleeve 10 may be pumped into the well. The outside diameter of the ring 12 is slightly less than the inside diameter of the casing. Detonation cord 14 is wound about a frangible mandrel 13 positioned within the tube and includes an electrical cord 17 for detonation. Another embodiment of this patent may employ the use of an extrusion process using a mandrel and sleeve to create the seat as shown in FIG. 5. The resultant sleeve or seat installed in the casing will be the same whether the installation process is expansive or extruded.

Expansible sleeve 10 may be precisely positioned within the casing by any suitable known technique such as a line counter or collar locator. Once positioned within the desired location of the casing, the cord is detonated causing the sleeve to expand outwardly against the inner surface of the casing (54). In so doing, the sleeve forms a seat 12 as shown in FIG. 3 which is capable of catching and retaining a ball or dart as shown in FIG. 3 and FIG. 4 that is pumped down. The outer surface of tube 11 may be impregnated with a thin strip of no slip high strength metallic material.

Once the tube 11 and seat have been set in place, the casing and cement (if present) in the first frac zone can be perforated (55) in the conventional way by a perforating gun on the same tool-string as the expansible sleeve. At this point the tool-string can be removed, and the fracturing process can be initiated by pumping down (56) a ball or dart to rest against seat 12. This will prevent the fracturing fluid from flowing downhole and will cause the fracturing fluid under pressure (57) to enter the

formation surrounding the perforations in the casing and thus commence the fracturing process.

Once the process is completed for the first zone, a second expansible sleeve can be placed (58) to isolate a second zone and the process can be repeated (59-62) for as many zones as desired as indicated in FIG. 1. The ball, dart, seat or sleeve may be made of a soluble, dissolvable, or frangible material such that it would not be necessary to drillout the sealing mechanism after fracturing. The ball, dart, seat or sleeve would shrink in size or completely dissolve so that the constituents went into solution or were flowed back with the frac load water.

Another embodiment of the expansible sleeve is illustrated in FIG. 5. In this embodiment, a tubular member is shown in an unexpanded condition at 45. Chevron or swellable seals 43 are positioned about an uphole portion 44 of the sleeve 45. Sleeve portion 45 is expanded by a mandrel or shaped charge into the position indicated at 46 against the inner surface of the casing 21. In this embodiment the uphole portion 44 of the sleeve may have a beveled surface (47) against which ball 22 rests when a ball or dart is pumped down into the casing.

An additional embodiment of the expansible sleeve is illustrated in FIG. 6. In this embodiment, a sleeve 11 is expanded in the casing 21 and used as a stop or no-go for a secondary conical seat 51 that is either simultaneously or subsequently placed on the no-go. The perforations are then added. A ball or dart 32 is then landed on the seat forming the sealing mechanism for the wellbore and the stage is frac'd. Secondary seat 51 may have an elastomeric annular seat 52 that engages a tapered portion 53 of the sleeve 11 to form a seal. This process can be repeated as many times as necessary to adequately stimulate the formation surrounding the wellbore. The ball, dart or seat in this embodiment may also be made of a soluble, dissolvable, or frangible material.

The expandable sleeve may be formed of steel for example J-55 or similar steel. The wall thickness may vary from approximately 0.095 inches to about 0.25 inches. The diameter of the sleeve is selected to be slightly smaller than that of the well casing so for example if the casing is 5½ inch casing, the sleeve may have an outside diameter of 4.5 inches.

Although the present invention has been described with respect to specific details, it is not intended that such details should be regarded as limitations on the scope of the invention, except to the extent that they are included in the accompanying claims.

I claim:

1. A method of treating a well having a casing comprising:
  - a. positioning an expansible sleeve having an outer ring member which forms a valve seat when the sleeve is expanded, within the casing of the well at a predetermined location;
  - b. expanding the sleeve to contact an inner surface of the casing, and to form the seat which is capable capturing an obstruction,
  - c. perforating the casing at one or more locations uphole of the sleeve to form a first perforated zone;
  - d. causing an obstruction to land on the seat to thereby prevent flow of fluid downhole of the seat; and
  - e. pumping a fluid into the well under sufficient pressure to cause the fluid to enter a formation surrounding the perforated zone.
2. A method of treating a well as claimed in claim 1 wherein the fluid is a fracturing fluid including proppant or other stimulation fluid.
3. A method of treating a well as claimed in claim 1 wherein the sleeve is expanded by an explosive charge positioned within the sleeve.
4. A method of treating a well as claimed in claim 1 wherein the obstruction comprises a ball or a dart.
5. A method of treating a well as claimed in claim 1 further including:
  - a. zone positioning a second sleeve uphole of the first perforated zone; expanding the second sleeve to contact an inner surface of the casing; forming a seat within the second sleeve capable of capturing an obstruction;
  - b. perforating the casing uphole of the second sleeve to form a second perforated causing a second obstruction to land on the seat of the second sleeve to thereby prevent flow of fluid downhole of the seat; and
  - c. pumping fluid into the well under sufficient pressure to cause the fluid to enter the formation surrounding the second perforated zone.
6. The method of treating a well as claimed in claim 1 wherein the obstruction is formed of a soluble, dissolvable or frangible material.
7. A method for treating a well as claimed in claim 1 wherein the sleeve has a thin strip of no-slip metallic material impregnated on an outer surface of the sleeve.
8. A method for treating a well as claimed in claim 1 wherein the seat or sleeve is formed of a soluble, dissolvable or frangible material.

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